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various lines of manufacturing industry; (3) the factors involved and the methods pursued in credit operations; (4) the principles of the science of salesmanship; (5) the methods, forms, and records of purchasing: how the buyer works and the rules which guide him; (6) the underlying factors of the art, practices, and methods of correspondence in the various departments of business.

Over seventy business men have each contributed one or more chapters in the series. Both on this account and because of the large number of subjects covered there is a lack of unity and proportion. Many of the articles, however, are excellent, and most of them valuable. Taken as a whole, the books contain many suggestions valuable both to the business man and the student.

GEORGE M. FISK

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Consular Service of the United States. By CHESTER LLOYD JONES. Publication of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Political Economy and Public Law, 1906. Pp. vi+126.

Successive chapters of this book treat of the legislative history of the consular service, rights and duties of consuls, extraterritoriality, consular assistance to foreign trade of the United States, European consular systems, and suggestions for the improvement of the American consular system. A bibliography is appended to each chapter. The work is a welcome addition to the too meager literature concerning our foreign trade. The variety of subjects treated necessitates too much brevity, and some important topics receive, therefore, not much more than a passing mention. It is also regrettable that the book could not have contained a discussion of the new consular bill, which is merely appended to the volume without comment. Some slight inaccuracies also occur. For example, the *Consular Reports and Commercial Relations* are not now edited by the "Bureau of Foreign Commerce" of the State Department, as stated on page 44, but by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In describing the service of consular officers to protect the customs revenue, mention should have been made of the supplementary efforts of our treasury experts

(pp. 79 ff.). The author in his concluding chapter offers many valuable suggestions for the improvement of our consular system, although some of his statements seem to be slightly inconsistent. We are told that "the very best of consular services can accomplish but little for commerce" so long as a large part of our foreign trade is done through commission houses. The succeeding paragraph states: "That much can be accomplished, even with our present service, when there is a determination to enter foreign trade, is proven by the experience of the American firms who had availed themselves of the consular services in extending their trade abroad." The monograph as a whole, however, is well written, and with the accompanying bibliography forms a valuable basis for future contributors to the consular service of the United States.

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A Modern Utopia. By H. G. WELLS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905. Pp. 392.

This book is written with an intimate knowledge of former ideal commonwealths and is a conscious attempt to describe a utopia that is not utopian. It is not static but dynamic; not destructive of individual initiative, but planned in every way to foster it. It is a description of what the world would be like if the highest ideals of the present time were realized. As one reads the easy narrative and description of the journey of a literary man and a botanist to a land that is just the other side of the Swiss Alps, one is convinced that Utopia, like the kingdom of heaven, is within.

"Failure in a Modern Utopia" outlines a disposition of deformity, disease, and crime that is just what most thoughtful men and women would like to see realized. Criminals are segregated on islands where they may enjoy themselves, but may not corrupt the rest of the world or reproduce their kind. Jails are abolished.

The chapter on "The Samurai" is by all means the most interesting part, containing the kernel of the book. The Samurai constitute an order of "voluntary nobility" open to every physically and mentally healthy adult who will observe its rules of living. This order does most of the responsible work of the state. The members